The official paper of the night before last honors the Intelligencer with two formal articles-the subject of both, our relations with Mexico. In the first, the ignorance of the Intelligencer is deplored in the second, the ignorance of all the rest of the world, saving only the Editor of the Union, who monopolizing the honor of all the confidence of Government, holds in his keeping also all its wisdom. With this great advantage, however, the Union is often, to our poor perception, rather a blind guide. Its sybilline responses more often puzzle than enlighten. Perhaps the Editor is not always to blame for the Delphic obscurity of the oracles appearing from time to time under his spensorship. Perhaps some of the "tried and distin-

By the first of these articles, it seems, we have excited the "indignation" of the Government Editor, because we maintained-what is a mere truism in international law-that if our forces passed the actual limits of Texas, and entered upon Mexican territory, it would be nothing more nor less than an act of war on our part, for which there was no pretence of necessity to justify the Executive. Is this denied? Not at all; but we are courteously charged with being "utterly ignorant of the topography and hydrography of that country;" and a long quotation from a speech of Mr. CLAY, delivered more than a quarter of a century ago, is givenfor what? To prove our ignorance? No; but to prove that Texas has a "fertile soil," and a most "delicious climate!" Now, anxious as we avow ourselves to have been to prevent the unconsidered and hasty action of our Government in the measures for the annexation of Texas, we never denied the fertility of its soil, or the delights of its climate. But, to be serious; as to the limits of this new acquisition. It is too late in the day now to travel over again the thousand and one arguments for this or that boundary. The terms of the resolution for the annexation of Texas leave this an open question, to be settled hereafter between the United States and Mexico; and, in the mean time, it is clearly in our opinion not within the province of our Executive, by military force, to decide a point which is so conscientiously disputed that many of his own most powerful friends, willing as they may have been in other points to yield up their own far. question, to be settled hereafter between the United have been in other points to yield up their own favorite schemes, on this have remained unshaken in their respect for the faith of treaties.

As to the second leaf of the Sybil, we are still so "singularly unfortunate" as not to be able to perceive why the " National Intelligencer" should be made to cut so conspicuous a figure in it. We copied from other papers two pieces of intelligence. with the simple expression of a hope that one of them, relating to the change of purpose in the Executive as to the extent of authority given to the troops in Texas, might be true. The one spoke of an express sent from Washington with despatches " to restrain General TAYLOR and Colone Twices from precipitating the forces under their command into" the country beyond the Nueces: the other, from New Orleans, mentioned a rumor that General TAYLOR had "determined to take possession of a small fort, constructed by the Mexi- failed. He claimed for Signor Muzzi that he had broom cans on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande," &c. Upon this the second Daniel of the "Union" cries out:

"Which of these reports is to be believed · Here are two voices sounding different notes-one, that our troops are to be recalled from the territory of Texas that lies between the Nueces and the · Rio Grande; the other, that they are even to push on, attack a small fort occupied by Mexican troops on the east of the Rio Grande, and to send th garrison across the river. Which of these contradictory reports is to be believed? NEITHER. . They are both incorrect. Our troops are not to be withdrawn from Texas."

Does any body besides the Editor see the contradiction of these "two voices?" Gen. TAYLOR enters Texas with certain orders which he purposes to obey; or he is left to act at discretion, as the case may be: in either category, if the President desired to modify his orders, or if he wished " to restrain" the discretionary power of General TAYLOR, it was quite probable that he would send an express for that purpose. Though this may be " sounding different notes," it certainly does not spoil their harmony. The truth of either would only render the other more credible. But the Organ says: "They are both incorrect." Be it so. We pretend to no knowledge of what the Executive may or may not do, and it would seem that the Government Editor is resolved that nobody but himself shall know. What wonder if we, the uninitiated, sometimes misinterpret the shake of Lord Burleigh's head!

"Our troops are not to be withdrawn from Texas," says the "Union." We did not say they were to be withdrawn, nor have ever intimated a wish that they might be withdrawn from the acknowledged limits of Texas. On the contrary, so long as the Executive restrains the employment of the troops to those limits, and confines their operations to the defence of Texas, according to the terms of annexation, we are willing to admit, as we have already admitted, that he does not transcend his legitimate powers, under existing circumstances."

Consumprives .- The prevalence of consumption in or variable climate renders it of importance to note every suggestion that may prove useful in the way of procuring palliatives or remedies for that wasting disease. A late number of the Bos-

ton Medical Journal has the following : "Physicians who have had ample opportunity for observa-tion, assert that the climate of the interior of Illinois affords remarkable relief to persons laboring under diseases of the lungs At Hillsborough, a large and flourishing town, the centre of who had several times raised blood alarmingly, assures us that he has been restored to comparative health by removing to a town that borders on a prairie. He has much confidence with the street when the street we can be used to the street with the street. We entered several of these winds, and passed down one of them, between houses of vast in saying that persons who have apprehensions of a decidedly diseased state of the lungs, especially those on the Atlantic border here in New England, or within the searching influence of the cold easterly winds, would often find themselves relieved from the irritability of the organs, cough and thoracic pains, escape to the more genial clime of that State. If simply taking up a residence on the most beautiful lands in the world, ac-cessible by water, stages, and railroads at all times and seasons,

HOW TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE

This is the title of a pamphlet published in Lon-

half-starved, and that the application of capital to States frigate Congress: land is the great remedy for both evils. The soil wants only to be fed with manure, and tended with competent skill, to yield a greatly increased produce, and this improved treatment would afford not only increased employment to the people, but ample profits to the capitalist. These important truths are enforced by Mr. Davenport with many practical arguments drawn from his own experience as a landlord. Upon the subject of legislative protection he has the following observations:

"We now come to consider what objections can be started guished members of the Democratic party" who "have accepted office under" the Administration, and who have already so "liberally contributed their literary labors to" his "benefit," have, in the signs can receive it be a reference to the consider what objections can be started what is called or miscalled legislative protection, and the possible fall in the price of corn. But the price of corn is being kept down already by the Canadian importations, and is likely to be still more so. The best answer that such apprehensions can receive it by a reference to the consider what objections can be started what objections can be started against improved husbandry; and, first, the uncertainty as for what is called or miscalled legislative protection, and the possible fall in the price of corn. But the price of corn is being kept down already by the Canadian importations, and is likeunfortunately, on some points their zeal is more obvious than their meaning.

By the first of these articles it seems we have year's crop, they have no great reason to complain either of low prices or inadequate profit; neither do they. The lan-guage of habitual complaint, bad crops, bad times, and want guage of habitual complaint, bad crops, had times, and want of protection, belongs to a very different class of farmers, who are wont to rely on any thing rather than their own skill. They invoke legislative protection, forgetting the change of circumstances which (supposing it ever to have been defensible) now renders it needless, and consequently still more ble) now renders it needless, and consequently still more odious to the other classes who have long complained of it. This change has been effected partly by mechanical science, which produces good draining-tiles at one-third of the cost formerly paid for bad ones, besides ploughs, and other implements on improved constructions. Secondly, the accidental discovery of a concentrated manure, which serves all the purposes of horse or town manure, and is brought upon the land at one-third the expense. So long as guano fasts, the tenant may agreent his crop in proportion to the quantity he can puraugment his crop in proportion to the quantity he can pur-chase; and it has already been shown that a ton of boiled bones upon an acre of grass land, and at a cost of from £3 10s. to £4 10s., will double its value. With what face, then, can to £4 10s., will double its value. With what face, then, can the farmers or owners of such soils, representing as they do a large portion of the northwest, as well as other parts of England, ask for protective duties when they have it in their power to double their means at so small a pecuniary sacrifice. The author's tenants (living near manufacturing towns) have learned during the two or three years past that, which they before doubted, that the worst year they ever encountered was that of commercial depression, when their produce fell for want of purchasers; and protection, the refuge of the idle and helpness, has long ceased to occupy their thoughts. The very want of purchasers; and protection, the reruge of the late and helpness, has long ceased to occupy their thoughts. The very word serves as a motto to sluggards who confide in its fallacious promise. What, think they, can men want whom their representative law-makers protect irrespectively of the quantity or quality of their productions. Therefore they trust their soothsayers and are ruined; they were led to expect a protec-

This subject, we allow, has no very close connexon with the state of things in this country, where, fortunately for us, "the laboring classes" as they are found in England do not exist. But the great object of Mr. Davenport's publication, the improvement of the soil by artificial means, and the introduction of superior husbandry, has a bearing upon every country where the plough is used and grain is grown. There are some hints in the extract which we give above that may be serviceable to our agriculturists, and with that view we have in-

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

We attended last night (says the New York Courier) ture and exhibition of Signor Muzzi's balloon at Palmo's Opera House, where we found a small but select and intelligent audience. The lecture by Mr. R. N. West gave a very resting history of the rise and progress of ærostatics, and of the various attempts which had been made during the past two centuries to navigate the air, all of which had signally and constructing a machine which should ascend or descend,

preparation. The experiments with the balloon were certainly atisfactory, within the walls of a building, where there was no current of air to oppose, as the balloon was made to ascend ernment of the rudder

The balloon has attached to either side an inclined plane, which can be elevated or depressed at pleasure by the aronaut, under command of the navigator; and, simple as it is, this machine may be made to solve the long-disputed problem as to the possibility of navigating the air in any required direction.

Boy KILLID BY A Dog .- A boy about seven years old.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE MOVEMENTS THERE .- A friend adventurers there is very numerous, and every hour increasing. The land near Fort Wilkins, as well as that about the cannot snoot a rine in the woods without hazarding the life of an "explorer." They are all in high health and spirits, and the whole scene is represented to be one of great life and vivacity. The Secretary's Circular, declining to issue any further "permits," had just reached the Sault Ste. Marie as our informant left; and he says that those already supplied were highly gratified, as it would leave them quite "comfortable." The opinion seemed to prevail, however, that the Secretary The opinion seemed to prevail, however, that the Secretary had made a mistake, and that his order would have the effect only to raise the stock of the great companies.

Our friend describes the climate of Lake Superior as being

delightfully cool and salubrious; more so than that of any of the celebrated watering places on the Atlantic. He also says the celebrated watering places on the Atlantic. He also says that among the persons now in the mineral region are a good many intelligent and scientific gentlemen, whose researches cannot fail to ascertain many interesting facts in regard to the presence of valuable ores in that country; amongst them he saw Prof. Ducatel, of Baltimore, Dr. Jackson, of Boston, Major Moreld, of New York, Mr. Shepherd, of New Haven, and several others. It was said and generally believed that strong evidences of gold had presented themselves in a region not hitherto visited, and a good deal of interest was created by the facts discovered.—N. Y. Express.

THE POOR OF EDINBURGH .- Mr. Bryant, the poet, in letter dated Edinburgh, (Scotland,) says: "On Saturday evening I found myself at the market which is then held in High street and the Netherbow, just as you enter the Canoncounty, a case of pulmonary consumption, it is said, has not been known in the place or neighborhood for five years, with been known in the place or neighborhood for five years, with one single exception, and that was involved in some doubt. A physician, whose lungs were exceedingly sensitive, and where the old wooden engy of John Knox, with one single exception, and that was involved in some doubt. A physician, whose lungs were exceedingly sensitive, and where the old wooden engy of John Knox, with one single exception, and that was involved in some doubt. A physician, whose lungs were exceedingly sensitive, and where the old wooden engy of John Knox, with one single exception, and that was involved in some doubt. A physician, whose lungs were exceedingly sensitive, and through the convergence of the conver wynds, and passed down one of them, between houses of vast height, story piled upon story, till we came to the deep hollow of Cowgate. of Cowgate. Children were swarming in the way, all of them, bred in that close and impure atmosphere, of a sickly appearance, and the aspect of premature age in some of them, which were carried in arms, was absolutely frightful. "Here s misery," said a Scotch gentleman, who was my conductor, asked him how large a proportion of the people of Edinburgh selonged to that wretched and squalid class which I saw bebelonged to that wretched fore me ' "More than half," was his reply. I will not youch

CAPTAIN VOORHEES.

The subjoined Letter from the Secretary of the The subjoined Letter from the Secretary of the Greenleaf's Point, on Thursday, an unfortunate acciden Navy promulgates the decision of the Naval Court which, we fear, has caused the death of a good and usef don, and written by E. D. Davenport, Esq., a Martial which was recently convened in this city gentleman of large landed estate, who is certainly highly interested in the subject upon which he charge of disobedience of orders. The charge, as don, and written by E. D. Davenport, Esq., a gentleman of large landed estate, who is certainly highly interested in the subject upon which he writes, and who is allowed by the public journals to have very ably advocated the opinions which he holds.

Mry promulgates the decision of the Naval Court man, Albert Eirins, an artificer of the Ordinance Department. He was employed in grinding percussion powder, to man, Albert Eirins, an artificer of the Ordinance Department. He was employed in grinding percussion caps for muskets, when an explosion took place, which was soon followed by that of the powder in the laboratory where he was working. The building was demolished, and the poor artificer was taken from the ruins in a dreadfully lacerated condition, so that no out of the proceedings of Capt. VOORHEES in cap-Mr. Davenport's main position is, that both the turing the Buenos Ayrean squadron, in September last, off the port of Montevideo, by the United

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 12, 1845. "SIR: The naval general court martial of which Captain CHARLES STEWART was President, and before which you were arraigned on a charge of disobedience, with five specifi-cations, after a most careful and laborious investigation, did, on the 24th day of June last, find you guilty of every specification and guilty of the charge, and sentenced you to be reprimanded in general order by the Secretary of the Navy and a be suspended for the term of three years from that date. The officer ordering the court has approved their verdict and The officer ordering the court has approved their verdict and confirmed their sentence. You are therefore suspended from command.

You are therefore suspended from mised to those who engage in the expedition.

ould desire not to add one word to the judgment of the court, with whose members you have so long been associated in the service; but justice to our own Government, the relations of amity subsisting with the Argentine Republic, our avowed policy of neutrality between foreign belligerents, respect for the rights of a foreign flag, a firm adhesion to the principles of the modern code of maritime law, ever advocated and insisted on by the American people, the determination to demand nothing but what is right—especially from a powe weaker than our own—compel me to disavow and reprov your conduct, as set forth in the charge and specifications which you have been found guilty.

"This letter of reprimand will be published in a gener

"I am, respectfully, &c. " Captain PHILIP F. VOORHEES,
" United States Navy." "GEORGE BANCROFT.

THE LAST ANTI-RENT MURDER.

The Albany Journal says that the cruel and coll-blood nation of Deputy Sheriff STEELE, by a party of "In dians," in Delaware county, (New York,) excites every wher the warmest indignation, and must call down upon the perpe trators of the outrage the swift vengeance of the insulted laws It seems incredible (continues the Journal) that any when within the bounds of our State, one hundred men could be found to band together and commit so atrocious ar offence this. It appears yet more incredible that in a reighborhood of farmers, in the healthy moral atmosphere of the country, in a community hitherto favorably distinguished by heir respect for the laws, a hundred men could be got togetaer, who, in the broad light of day, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, without the slightest pretence of provocation, could deliberately shoot down a fellow creature because he dared to do his duty. But most incredible of all will it be deemed, that among the multitude of those who stood by and looked on while the bloody drama was in progress, not one could be found to lift a finger in defence of the violated laws, or to raise a whisper in condemnation of this murderous outrage; not one, in short, who sought or attempted, by word or deed, to wash his hands of the blood of the unfortunate STELLE. Actors and spectators, "Indians" and whites, as well those who were dressed in their ordinary garb as those who were the assassin's disguise and mask, participated in or connived at this fiendish murder. If not all equally guilty in the eye of the law, they will be held so in the judgment of the public, until those who did the deed shall have been delivered up to be dealt with as the atrocious crime deserves.

The particulars of the bloody transaction go to show that the murder was committed with the utmost preconcert and deliberation. "Down with the law-we mean to break it!" was was distinctly told that he would be killed if he persisted in bidding at sale. Earil, the owner of the property seized, declared, after Steele had been shot, that he would not pay his rent "if it cost forty lives." Let him see to it that his own

A SECOND EDITION OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

If we gain nothing else by annexation, the country wil lat tained that desideratum which had been the object of so many there are too many Indians about, and insist that the first buexperiments, viz. to overcome the resistance of the atmosphere, siness of the United States troops shall be to remove these troublesome neighbors. The chances are, as Texas is so fine troublesome neighbors. The chances are, as Texas is so fine a country, that the Indians wont be willing to go. This, of course, will impose upon humane and good-natured Uncle Sam the necessity of driving them off. That the speculators of North Americans, and hastens the taking possession of the not perpendicularly, but horizontally, the guiding power being a country, that the Indians wont be willing to go. This, of Mr. West threw considerable interest into the subject, and Sam the necessity of driving them off. That the speculators howed that he had not entered upon his task without full at New Orleans already snuff another Florida war in the breese is very evident from the prices they begin to charge. It was stated in the New Orleans Picayune of July 22d that the steamboat Undine "had been chartered as a lighter for in any direction required, and was completely under the gov- the troops to Texas at three hundred and fifty dollars a day. for thirty days certain !" How many more days she will b employed by Government upon the same moderate terms we do not pretend to know, but probably, as in the case of the and is steered by a fan-tailed rudder, which is also completely first Florida war, she will be kept in service long enough to pay for herself three times over .- Albany Journal.

TIMES CHANGE AND FASHIONS ALSO. -In a lecture deliv red some two or three years ago by Mr. STURGES, of Bos Box Killin at a Doc.—A boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Eslinger, of Greenfield, Wisconsin Territory, was going on an errand with his brother, a little older, when they met a neighboring lad, accompanied by a dog. The boys shook hands with each other, at which the dog, seemingly taking offence, sprang towards the younger of the Eslingers, and tore his head, throat, and arms in a shocking manner. The boys attempted to beat off the dog, but, failing in this, they immediately ran for aid to some friend, who, on arriving, found the boy had expired.

In 1806 Canton crape was first used: in 1810 ten cases were imported; in 1826 the importations amounted to a million and a half of dollars; and in 1844 the article was not imported! Yet the country has lost nothing by the caprice of fashion, as our country was not into the singular changes of the fashion. Nankeens, said he, were once imported in large quantities. As late as 1820 there was one million of dollars worth imported; now there is none. In 1806 Canton crape was first used: in 1810 ten cases were imported in large quantities. As late as 1820 there was one million of dollars worth imported; now there is none. In 1806 Canton crape was first used: in 1810 ten cases were imported in large quantities. As late as 1820 there was one million of dollars worth imported; now there is none. In 1806 Canton crape was first used: in 1810 ten cases were imported; in 1826 the importations amounted to a million and a half of dollars; and in 1844 the article was not imported! Yet the country was lost nothing by the caprice of fashion. ton, on trade and finances, he referred to the singular changes lost nothing by the caprice of fashion, as our countrywome appear as lovely in ninepenny Lowell calico as in Canto who has just come from Lake Superior, and who left Copper Harbor a week ago on Thursday, accomplishing a journey of some 1,300 miles in one week, informs us that the number of in this country, and now the whole yearly importations from China amount to less than one hundred thousand dollars rernment House, is white with tents, and it is said you Great changes have also taken place in regard to the pay of cannot shoot a rifle in the woods without hazarding the life of our Chinese importations. In 1818 seven million dollars in specie were carried to China, but now our purchases are paid for in bills of exchange on England, from the proceeds of the opium trade. The fur trade was commenced in 1787, and in 1808 there were fifteen American vessels engaged in it, and now it has ceased altogether .- New York Mirror.

Smooth Abs. 13.84.—The Little Rock Greetie, of the This instant, specing of the Hot Springs in the States, apply I for a specified time, at the end of which it was to be given up. When the time expired it was deemed, but the logical personal control of the specified time, at the end of which it was to be given up. When the time expired it was deemed, but the logical personal control of the specified time, at the end of which it was to be given up. When the time expired it was deemed, but the logical personal control of the specified time, at the end of which it was to be given up. When the time expired it was deemed, but the logical personal control of the profits of the personal control of th SHOOTING IN ARKANSAS .- The Little Rock Gazette, of the 7th instant, speaking of the Hot Springs in that State, says :

romises of relief to the consumptive, who would for the accuracy of his statistics. Of course his estimate was but a conjecture,"

| DEATH OF A GIANTESS.—Miss Cynthia Browning, the melves of the happy remedy?" | Kentucky giantess, died at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 30th but a conjecture."

There was no other person working in the same buildin and no other damage than above stated occurred.

At half past six o'clock, when our reporter left the Arsens the unfortunate victim of this terrible explosion was lying in a most pitiable condition. Dr. Van Buren, of the United States Army, and Dr. J. F. Max were in attendance trying to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded man, but without any hope of his surviving the injuries he had received—his skull being fractured in several places, and the trachea laid bare by the explosion. The poor man's left hand was pletely blown off, and the right hand badly mutilated. died at half past nine o'clock the same evening.

WESTERN SPORT .- A hunting party is to render Fort Coffee on the 25th of this mouth, for the purpose of hunt

The "Great Britain" has been opened to visiters at twen five cents each, and twelve cents additional for adthe engine room—a portion of the proceeds to be given charitable institutions in New York. It is stated that she constantly crowded with people, and will receive no small revenue from this source. Her freight list shows a large amout of goods. She was estimated to have about one-third of cargo, but full as much as an ordinary packet load, and east \$5,000 worth, besides the passage money.

Captain FRISBEE, of the steamer Big Hatchee, (who boilers lately exploded on the Missouri, causing great destruc-tion of life,) has been arrested at St. Louis, and held to be under the act of Congress of 1838, entitled "An act to pro vide for the better security of the lives of passengers on bo

The City Marshal of St. Louis on the 4th instant twenty-five hundred kegs of powder on board the steambor Swallow, for being kept in the boat at the wharf contrary an ordinance of the city. The powder was destined for the Upper Mississippi, and the agent finally obtained permissio of the Mayor for the boat to leave the levee. The explosion of so large a quantity of powder at the wharf of any city wo be almost as destructive as an earthquake.

An iron lighthouse has just been completed by Mess Dunham & Co., of New York, for the Spanish Government to be erected at Porto Rico. It is in separate pieces, for convenient transportation, and when erected on its destined sit will form a beautiful and enduring structure.

The wheat crop of the present year has not only been an abundant one as to quantity, but is likewise remarkable for the excellence of its quality. In the valley of the Susquehanna the products of numerous farms have been found to weigh sixty-eight pounds per bushel. In Frederick county, Mary-land, the crop of one farm, recently sold to a miller, weighed sixty-eight to sixty-nine pounds per bushel.

Mr. BROOKS, the contractor and master mason superin New York, met an untimely end on Monday in the followin manner: He was standing on a plank over the fourth stor window, in the act of placing one of the stone caps, when h lost his balance and fell to the ground, striking on his hea

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS .- We understand that the Sec. tary of War having passed an order to the effect that all Indians, as well as whites, should be allowed the privilege of assembling in their own country and fully discussing men and measures undisturbed by police companies or other surveillance, a considerable assemblage of the "Old Settlers" and the "Treaty Party" met opposite Fort Smith, in the Cherokee Nation, on Friday and Saturday last, and there peaceably discussed their various claims against the Government of the United States, and resolved to continue to urge those claims without ceasing until some arrangement is made for their adjustment.— Van Buren Intelligencer, July 26.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Rev. Lloyd Selby, local prea of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was riding on horsebanear the railroad, when the horse took fright, was caught be killed. Mr. Selby was so much injured that he died the fol

The utility of lightning rods is made manifest every no were seated, and passed down the lightning rod, without doining to any part of the building. The same house we struck with lightning a year or two since.

The Pensacola Gazette states that a man named Nickerso

that diamonds and platina occurred further to the northwein the gold washery of Sonora. It is also said that immen

outh only thirteen years of age is preaching in that city, and hat he shames many of the Oxford and Cambridge men in holy orders by the powerful eloquence he possesses.

BENEFIT OF ENGLISH FOGS .- Mr. Willis, in his last let to the New York Mirror, says: "The moist climate is beginning to do its usual work on me—that of relieving me of m and to do its usual work of the country skin, and permitting me to walk abroad in an under one that more resembles the one I sported in my youth. One gets transparent in England! I trust to be "quite as good as so transparent in England: I trust to be "quite as good as new" in a fortnight more, having most fortunately made desperate and successful resistance to the Doctor's proposition to shave my heading during my late illness. But, seriously, there are many beaux and belies in our dry climate who are looking, sadly, at their yellow-fying faces—drying premature up in our climate of violent extremes—when, if they wou only come to temperate England, they would "cast the slough" like insects, and renew their youth altogether. It dies look as fresh at fifty, in this climate, as ladies in ou

Someraine New .- A musical instrument is not constructed in Philadelphia upon entirely new principles. The active agent is electro magnetism, which, passing through wires, breathes forth sounds that equal the Æolian harp foliquid softness, while at the same time it is capable of rivalling the organ in the distinctness and efficiency of its notes. Every sensation that can be produced upon the most perfect instru ment can be accomplished upon this, while the crowning wonder is that the performer is not required to be in the same room with the instrument while playing the most difficult

It is said that, at the show of the London Horticultural So ciety, at Chiswick, peaches measuring each nearly a foot in cir-cumference were exhibited. They were grown at Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

RELIEF TO QUEBEC. The Cambria brought news of lib ral subscriptions in England for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of Quebec. The London subscription bears the name of the Queen for £250; Prince Albert, £100; the corpanne of the Queen for £250; Prince Albert, £100; the corporation of London, £500; the Bank of England, £200; the Bank of British North America, in addition to a like sum at Quebec, £250; Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and a great number of other gentlemen and mercantile houses £100 each. In Manchester about £5,000 had been raised, in Glasgow £2,000, and various subscriptions in other places.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

Massachusetts, by force of profit-and-gain princi-ples, are at this late day compelled to leave their own ship-yards, workshops, and foundries, come all the way to Wilmington, Delaware, to get iron steam-ships built, and then go to Philadelphia for steamngines, boilers, and propellers. Surely we are on the verge of a new state of things!

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is to be com

leted forthwith, when this District of Columbia vill possess incalculable advantages over any other part of these United States, so far as regards the ouilding of iron vessels, and every thing else that can be manufactured from that material. Cumberland coal and Cumberland iron, generally admitted to be the best in the known world, will then abound here in endless quantities; and, as a natural consequence, legions of iron and coal depots, ship-yards, foundries for making ordnance, steam engines, boilers, &c. on the most extensive scale, will be established along the banks of the Potomac in and adjoining this

At the present moment, all Europe seems to be running mad on the subject of wrought-iron vessels. War steamers, merchant ships, canal boats, and every description of vessels must, according to the rage of the day, be made of wrough

least where little or no money can well be spared or thrown away upon idle experiments, only a few iron vessels have as yet been built for sea service: and perhaps it would have been quite as well if we had never built even a single one.

The quaint aphorism of our lamented DAVY CROCKETT, "First be sure you are right, then go ahead," should always be kept fresh in the mind of every American. It is a pratical standard, which we, as individuals, or as a nation, may adopt at all times, and in all places, with the utmost safety and

propriety.

Every person possessing the least experience must be conversant with the destructive effect produced upon wrought-iron sheets or plates made into stove-pipes, &c. and exposed to the dampness of cellars, especially if they contain air highly impregnated with salt. And, should those cellars be kept closed or as to prevent a free circulation of air, and the wrought-iro plates occasionally be sprinkled with weak brine, or with ordi nary sea-water, a process of decay would follow similar to that which is continually going forward upon the inner surfaces of the plates composing wrought-iron ships, when at sea, with their hatches calked down, and more or less bilge water constantly splashing about in their holds.

Wrought-iron fences or railings, placed on the shady sid

of buildings, particularly that portion of them near the ground afford other instances by which some idea may be formed of the rapid decay that, in spite of paint, galvanism, or any thing else, must be constantly going on inside of wrought-iron vessels employed in ocean navigation. This insidious and al-most invisible rusting or decaying of the inner surfaces of seamost invisible rusting or decaying of the inner surfaces of sea-going wrought-iron vessels constitutes one of the most serious objections that can be urged against them. Their outer sur-faces being painted, and always exposed to the air, rust but moderately in comparison with the decomposition which, as already stated, must continually be working its way into their interior surfaces. Besides this universal tendency of wrought iron to rust, particularly when situated so as to be occasionally able objections, such as its expansion and contraction from the effects of heat and cold, its want of elasticity, &c.

The astonishing power of heat and cold upon iron may be

The astonishing power of heat and cold upon iron may be seen in the occasional tightness and looseness of the gates of wrought-iron fences. Between wrought and cast iron there is no comparison as to durability: the former being liable to decay in the course of a few years, while the latter, like pot-metal, pots and kettles, will stand for ages. Seamen complain bitterly of the inelasticity of iron, and positively affirm that it is destitute of the giving quality so necessary in bodies that have to contend with the mighty heaving and wrenching power of the ocean. A vessel built of wood, when old, will, to use a nautical phrase, "work and twist like an old corn basket," and still hold together. As a case in point, the reader is referred to the history of the celebrated Capt. Kidd, who came from the Indian Ocean to the West Indies with his ship thrapped or bound together with ropes, hawsers, &c. which were no sooner removed than she almost instantly spread asunder, filled with water, and sunk.

was seized and carried off by a shark whilst drawing a seine hear that place.

RECENTLY DISCOVERED BED OF DIAMONDS IN MEXICO.—

According to the report of an expert geologist, Von Gerold,

The second of the report of an expert geologist, Von Gerold,

Contended or pretended by pseudo scientific characters, that wrought iron for sea-going vessels can be preserved from ains as yet in the womb of time. The experiments of Sir do to any kind of wooden bottoms.

Sir Humphrey Davy was no means the first discovery food for common the state of the common to the state of the common than the common tha

Sir Humphrey Davy was no means the first discoverer of the phenomenon of iron being, as it were, food for copper. Seamen long before his day had this saying: "Feed copper with iron and it will lust forever." The knowledge of this principle, is the cause of copper spikes and bolts, called fasten-ing, being put into the bottoms of vessels intended to be cop-pered. Where ships are iron fastened and then coppered, it is well known to all nautical men of experience that in the course of three or four years the copper, through some invisible ourse of three or four years the copper, through some ingisible process, will almost entirely devour or decompose the iron. Now, in view of this salt-water propensity of copper to eatiron, it certainly will not answer to galvanize the latter with the it certainly will not answer to galvanize the latter with the former. And should zinc be used as the galvanizing agent, barnacles, sea-grass, &c. will luxuriste upon it the same as if

barnacles, sea-grass, &c. will luxurate upon it the same as it it were soft wood.

In the early part of the present century one of our enterprising merchants fitted out a large ship with wrought-iron lower rigging. He sent her to the East Indies, and on her return to this country he was astonished to find his iron rigging had been superseded by good old reliable hemp. The inelasticity of the iron shrouds made it dangerous to carry sail upon the ship in heavy weather, when she was rolling and pitching; consequently the captain laid aside his iron cordage and substituted in its place that which is elastic, and which never decirate the was of a sailor. This affair at the time it converge. eives the eye of a sailor. This affair at the time it occurred

re ships are furnished with such propellers, the present tish steamers will cease carrying our Government, and our mails to Europe, and thence to Indi

g, journal. Comment is wholly unnecessary; the fact of the Wilmington and Philadelphia artisans.

A higher compliment could not be paid to their superior skill and abilities than is told in trumpetones by the simple circumstance that the acute dolars are at this late day compall.

STEAMER BANGOR

STEAMER BANGOR.

Trial trip of the steamer Bangor, A. Parker master, on the Delaware, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to Fort Mifflir, and back to the Navy Yard. The Bangor is 260 tons burden, measuring 125 feet in length, by 23 feet beam, and 9 feet 6 inches hold. She is propelled by Loper propellers 84 feet in diameter, which are driven by horizontal engines, the cylinders of which are 22 inches in bore and 24 inches in stroke. The boiler is placed in the hold, and is 20 feet in length. The whole space is 27 feet which is occupied by the machinery. During this trial, the tide was against the boat when going from Philadelphia to the Fort, and in her favor returning:

Distance run, 16 miles per Government survey.

Average speed per hour, 10.61 miles.

The first 5 miles run with low steam, making 44 revolution ressure of steam under 46 lbs. the whole trial

Trip up, speed per hour 14.07 miles.
Deduct 2½ miles for tide, gives actual speed through the w er, 11.57 miles per hour.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board of the "Banger" on the above mentioned trial, do hereby certify to the

ectness of the above statement as regards the time of leaving and arriving at the points mentioned, state of the tic John W. Miercken, master of packet-ship Susqueha Francis Cope, of the firm of H. & A. Cope & Co. Rowland Parry, publisher "Pennsylvanian," James Devereux, James S. Smith, Jr. James Devereux, Wm. H. Gatzmer, John W. Mickle,

J. Morrell, Robert B. Morrell, John S. Morrell, Charles M. Sandgran, Jas. Loughead, Wm. Bonsall, Jos. Wilkinson, W. W. McMain, Alexander Parker, Master, of Bangor, Henry Dockrey, First Engineer. W. N. Ray, Second Engineer, John Fuller, Pilot, Ed. C. Hyde, Agent and part owner of Bango

as become so serious that public opinion calls loudly for a orough investigation of the causes of these frequent and most terrible disasters. The editor of the Pittsburg Journal asks whether the present system of inspection, under the act of Congress, is of any utility, or whether it is mere matter of

and, having had some opportunities for observation, I will briefly describe the manner in which this pantomime is very commonly performed.

The Inspector comes on board and commences his exami nation by opening the furnace doors and casting a glance along the bottoms of the boilers, to ascertain if they leak or if

understands much better than the Inspector possibly can the capacity of the boiler, and often indeed furnishes the data for the Inspector's report. In a report based on the information trustworthy Engineer has been discharged, and his place fill ed by a person utterly incompetent to attend to so importan Humphrey Davy upon the bottoms of ships, many years since etablished the fact, that the corrosion of copper is the sole principle that prevents marine vegetation and animalcula, barnacles, &c. from adhering to copper bottoms as readily as they their replies to the Inspector are not always the most di ed. Hence, to give any value to this most futile system of inspection, we must first institute a rigorous inspection of

But, in truth, the simple and only reliable means of testing the strength of a boiler is by the hydraulic pump. No thin spot, no defective rivet, no flaw, nor fracture, can secape this impartial scrutinizing examiner; and when we consider that a pump of sufficient power to test the largest sized boilers, can be constructed of such lightness as to be conveniently carried from boat to boat on a wheel-barrow, is it not truly surprising that all classes should not insist upon its frequent application !
In this brief notice I refer only to those explosions which

arise from defective boilers, and which a proper inspection might prevent. There are, as is well known, many other causes of explosion, which are entirely without the sphere of the Inspector, and some of them at present beyond the control of the Engineer, and it is of these, that, with your indulgence, I may speak hereafter, and attempt to show how they may be obviated. speak hereafter, and attempt to show how they may be obviat HUBBLE AND BUBBLE.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

was considered a complete abortion, and it well deserves being called the alpha and omega of iron-standing-rigging experiments of any magnitude ever attempted on this side of the Atlantic.

Hemp cables, sheets, ties, trusses, and other portions of the Hemp cables, sheets, ties, trusses, and other portions of the running rigging of our merchant ships, have within the last thirty years given place to iron, but it is extremely doubtful, if not utterly impossible that iron standing rigging, except for bobstays, footic-shrouds, and some other like purposes requiring only short pieces, can ever be made to stand successfully on board vessels propelled by wind power.

As to the respective strength and durability of wood and iron in large masses of equal weight and equal surface, there can be no question; but that ships and bridges may be constructed vastly stronger and more durable of soft pine wood than it is possible for them to be made of the best wrought iron, is equally true, and such will ultimately be admitted when iron bridges and iron vessels shall have plunged headlong into premature graves their full complement of human beings.

For the purposes of fresh-water canal and for river navigation, wrought iron may answer to a certain extent, and no